Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

SWER.

Mr. Clinkscales, who has persistently refused to recognize the right of the In-TELLIGENCER to ask for his record on the prohibition question, when he knows that the Editor of this paper was one of the petitioners and also one of his constituents, is suddenly awakened by a communication in this paper, and recognizes the right of an unknown correspondent to call for that record. This is a healthful sign. He was willing to hide that record from the people, if possible, but after the cards of Messrs. Watson and Scudday life. giving their position left no doubt as to the position of the other members, he makes a pretext for publishing a dodging article out of "Prep's" communication. It is, however, better late than never, so let us see what his article contains. He begins with a plea for the independence of Representative action, which would meet a response from our people if the facts would permit; but in this matter he has not taken any side, according to his own statement, but has left, as far as he could, an important County matter to be determined by outsiders. He is mistaken in saying that the petitioners, or any one of them, has sought to dictate to any person. They have only asked that their Representatives leave the determination of a matter of local interest to the decision of a majority of the voters in that locality. The petitioners have not asked to rule, but have asked that the majority be allowed to rule. This request is the one which Mr. Clinkscales, and those who act with him, refuse to grant. They want to rule it their way, whether the people wish it so or not. They are the men who are acting in an anti democratic manner, by trying to prevent the wishes of the majority from having an opportunity to be expressed.

Then Mr. Clinkscales expresses the opinion that prohibition is out of the question. This is where the trouble comes in. He undertakes to decide this matter his way. The people want to have it their way, and as it is their government and not the government of Mr. Clinkscales and the other Representatives, it is reasonable and proper that the people should determine the question for themselves. What Mr. Clinkscales means when he says "the idea that Representatives can do anything, and concern themselves about everything, is one that the public mind should disabuse itself of at the earliest possible moment," we cannot understand. We think some Representatives can do some things, and we are confident they are sent to the Legislature with the express agreement that they are to concern themselves facts as to these charges. There may be about everything before the Legislature. If Mr. Clinkscales has found out that he can do nothing in the Legislature, and therefore has ceased to concern himself about everything that pertains to the business he was sent there to transact. he deserves credit for his candor in admitting it: but we would suggest to him that he cannot get out of his dilemma or this local question by such a confession, for if a Representative has more than he can do, it is his duty to his constituents to attend to their immediate wants, and neglect something else. It is true, as Mr. Clinkscales states,

that the petitions were sent to Columbia late, and the bill was introduced on the 15th of December. This is, however, no excuse for indifference towards it by our Representatives. It only required the greater diligence on their part to press it appointment has been received with forward. With a united delegation in protest by the leading members of the the House and Senate, there ought to bar of Georgia. Mr. Speer is a shrewd have been no difficulty in passing the politician and a successful schemer, but bill eyen at that late date, but whether it is generally contended by those who the bill passed or not the members ought to have voted for or against it as their consciences dictated. They should not judicial turn of mind, necessary to qualihave tried to dodge on it. It is strange | fy him to acceptably discharge the duties. that Mr. Clinkscales did not have an of the Judgeship. Senator Colquit, of opportunity to examine the bill between the 15th and 18th of December. It is while Benator Brown will favor it. The strange that the delegation waited three days about reporting the bill. Why did they delay so long?

We understand that the delegation never organized, and to this day has no chairman. Whose fault is it that important business is delaped by the failure to organize as a delegation? In this matter, however, the delegation did act, and therefore each man is responsible for his action. Mr. Clinkscales says he did not have an opportunity to examine the bill, and had not made up his mind on it. He sat next to Mr. Scudday and should have taken time. Five or ten minutes would have been sufficient for a man of ordinary understanding to have studied the bill thoroughly. It was the simple question as to whether the people were to be permitted to determine this matter for themselves, and ten minutes was enough to make up one's mind upon the matter. Mr. Clinkscales, however, seems not yet to have made up his mind, or is unwilling to let the people know what his determination is. We hope he will tell us explicitly whether he is in favor of the bill or opposed to it. The

people cannot be trifled with by dodging. Col. A. K. McClure, the able editor of the Philadelphia Times, who has been travelling through the South for a short time past, while en-route to the New Osleans Exposition, was arrested as soon as he reached New Orleans upon a charge of libel made against him by M. A. Dauphin, the manager of the Louisiana State Lottery, for articles published by Col. McClure condemning the lottery. His ball was fixed at \$100,000 which he readily gave and was released. This argest was an outrage, and the sentiment of the people of the United States will most strongly condemn the people of the people of the dynamite there was and blow unerly nine hundreths of the people of the face of the earth.

Louisina if they do not secure ample

Mrs. Parsons, saidshe had often wanted Louisions if they do not secure ample vindication to Col. McClure. The better centiment of the whole country is inst the Lettery Company and with

DYNAMITE IN LONDON.

The destruction wrought by the dynamite fiends in London has aroused the ndignation and opposition of all right thinking people, not only in the united kingdom of Great Brittain, but throughout the civilized world. It is the act of incarnate fiends, who are the enemies of all honorable men. Vengeance upon the government was doubtless the object of the villains, but to wreak this by destroying the parliament buildings they risked the murder of men, women and helpless children. It was the blackest crime of the century, and the possibility of its commission without any valuable clue to its perpetrators, calls for a union of all governments in an active policy of restrictive legislation by which both the manufacture and the sale of nitroglycerine and its compounds shall be kept under such surveillance as to protect, in some measure, the public from the use of these explosives to destroy human

The London explosions may have been the result of Fenian agitation, but we hope not, for if the people of Ireland sympathize with such dastardly methods of agitation as this, they are unworthy of the liberty they seek. We think Englands, treatment of Ireland has been despotic and unjust, and we would hail with pleasure the liberation of the green island by any legitimate methods from peaceful legislation to forcible revolution, but no honest man can do otherwise than detest and abhor alike the methods of assassination and the perpetrators of such crimes. The people of Ireland will do themselves and their friends an injustice if they do not repudiate the dynamiters and their degraded methods.

Such crimes as this are not alone crimes against the government in which they occur, but they are alike crimes against society itself. It is the method of the reckless outcast and the unprincipled free-booter against organized society. Such deeds comport with the character of the Commune and the Nihilists, but they can only draw down upon the perpetrators and the cause in which they act odium and detestation.

One of our Representatives, who has attempted to evade the question as to how he stood upon the Prohibition petitions, is endeavoring to turn the discussion by making personal criticism of the Editor of the Intelligencer. We have made no personal issue, but will certainly not decline it if any Representative wishes to tender one. We are contending for a principle, and no man can dwarf the controversy by trying to give it a personal turn. The Representative in question, is arraigned before his constituents for having treated with contempt a petition signed by a large and influential number of his constituents, and for having usurped the right of the people by refusing to allow the majority to govern on this issue. The question is simply guilty or not guilty? and the case against him must be determined on the charges against other people, but they cannot have any effect ir settling the verdict in this case. The school-boy argument, "you're another," will not do here. It is a matter to be decided by grown-up, intelligent men, and our Representative cannot get out of his dilemma by the puerile effort to traduce a private citizen. He is one of our Representatives. and we have the right to inquire into his public acts. He must settle this case, in which the public are interested, before he can afford to get into a personal controversy. Art thou guilty or not guilty of the crimes whereof thou standest charg-

President Arthur has nominated Hon. Emory Speer to be District Judge of the Southern District of Georgia. This oppose his confirmation that he has neither the legal attainments, nor the Georgia, will oppose his confirmation, contest will be a vigorous one, but we are sorry to say that we fear Mr. Speer will be confirmed.

Dynamite in Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 25.—A meeting of socialists was held this afternoon in this city, at which those who spoke advoca-ted the free use of dynamite and the indiscriminate taking of human life. A negro woman, wife of a rabid white socialist, A. R. Parsons, presided. Although the meeting had been called to talk over the situation of the unemployed workingmen of the city had live. workingmen of the city, but little attention was paid to it, the main topic being dynamite and the successful manner in which it was used in London on Satur-

O. S. Griffin, the first speaker, in reply to the argument that the use of dynamite led to the sacrifice of the inno cent, said it was necessary for the innocent to suffer in order to accomplish good results. This explosion had dem-onstrated that the socialists could safely go into large congregations in broad daylight, and explode their bombs. It meant that the poor people were taking an equal share in the affairs of the world. When the opposition should realize this fact, the old idea of equality would prevail. The dynamite advertisement fact, the old idea or equality would pre-vail. The dynamite advertisement in London meant death unless the world were set free. A little hog's grease and a little nitric acid made a terrible explosion. Ten cents worth would blow a building to atoms. This statement was received with great applause.

J. P. Dusey said that dynamite could be made out of the dead bodies of the capitalists as well as out of hogs, All Chicago could be set ablaze in a minute by electricity. What was the use of the fools in Washington saying they were the masters?

O. A. Bishop said there were five thousand men in Chicago who knew how to manufacture dynamite in their kitch-

to be a man, but since she had heard that it was a woman who had blown up the parliament buildings in London, she would not swap places with any man in

A. R. Parsons delivered a long and ambling address, in which he advocated he use of dynamite in unlimited quan-

COL. RUCKER'S REPLY.

Short and Vague Reasons for his Action. MR. EDITOR: I see in your paper arti cles referring to the petition sent from this County, calling upon the Legislature to pass a law under which the people of the County should determine the question of license or no license. You, and a citizen signing himself "Prep," wish to know low the Representatives of this County stood upon this bill. In reply to this, my position can be stated in a few words. favored a return of the bill to the House from the delegation without reommendation. I went before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and pelieving that the repeal of the present local option law to be inexpedient and unwise, I gave my views to that effect to the Committee. Such was my action in regard to the bill on this matter. I have repeatedly given my opinion upon this subject to such of my constituents as seem to be interested in this matter, as far as I have met with them, and will be ready at any time in meeting any one who desires, to give my reasons in the Respectfully,

E. M. RUCKER.

MR. CLINKSCALES SPEAKS. the Reminder that the Present Contrac Ends this Winter Makes Bim Answer.

MR. EDITOR: In the issue of your paper, dated January 22nd, appears a communication of some person who signed himself "Prep," and who says he has it from good authority that some of the Representatives refuse to give an account of their steward-hip during the last session of the Legislature. I suppose he refers to me as one of these members.

It is not my desire to make an issue

with this gentleman that I beg space in your paper, but it is for the purpose of giving him, and all others in like condiion, the information desired. Now. 'Prep," I recognize your right as a citizen to call on me as one of the Representatives to give an account of my tewardship, but I fail to see the propriety of you using such phrases as "begging" "a job," "five dollars per day," remember, you can only go one time more under the present contract." Your ast words are equivalent to saying you expect to oppose and defeat any man or men who may differ with you in this particular matter. Now, "Prep," let me modestly remind you that the love of fair play, which is inherent to every honest man's heart, should move you to protest against any attempt to damage the chances of any Representative who has discharged his duty from honest convictions upon any measure. But if you choose to say to your Representatives. f von don't vote on this or that bill as we want you, we will turn you out. In other words, you will assume the right to dietate and control the actions of about thirty-five thousand persons, just such citizens as you speak of in your communication. Now, if such is your principle, I do not hesitate to pronounce it antidemocratic, and will not be tolerated by enlightened men. Such an idea is absoutely inadmissable, and such action would be destructive of the rule of popular government, which makes the voice of the majority the governing principle:

There has been a good deal of newspaper talk about prohibition which is manifestly out of the question, unless the States agree to enact the same statute. which, to say the least, is extremly doubtful; and the idea that Representatives can do anything and concern themselves about everything is one which the public aind should disabuse itself of at the earliest possible moment, and I am satisfied, Mr. "Prep," from the conversation that I have had with some of those 'respectable petitioners," that there has been a misunderstanding as to the time the petitions were sent to Columbia, and for this purpose I have got my consent to give you my recollection as to "how

they stood." I hope Mr. Scudday will excuse me for mentioning his name in connection with the bill, as I am forced to do so in order to make a satisfactory explanation. On the 10th of December, he, (Mr. Scudday,) gave notice of a bill to submit the question of license or no-license to the people of Anderson County. On the 18th he presented the petitious and had them referred to the Anderson

delegation. On the 15th, he introduced the bill, and had it refered to the Anderson delegation. I heard nothing more of the bill for some time. I think, (I am not positive, however,) the morning of the 18th, when Mr. Scudday approached me in the hall, and asked me what disposition should be made of the bill. with a heavy calendar before us-something over one hundred bills to be disposed of before this particular bill could be reached-my reply was as I was not prepared to give my views of the bill, it would be best to return the bill without recommendation, and I think it was so reported.

There was no formal meeting of the delegation to discuss the merits of the bill. Now, is it expected by reasonable men, liberty-loving men, that I, as a Representative, would give my consent to report favorably upon a bill which I had not had the opportunity to examine? With all due respects to you thousand petitioners, such is unreasonable. There was a similar bill for Abbeville County and it was several numbers ahead of the Anderson bill. I hear no "fuss" over their elbow friends will be heard sneezing? I can only answer in my feeble way -it is political ends in view.

I would respectfully ask that the bill be published, and let the people be the judges as to its merits.

R. P. CLINKSCALES

- A farmer in Newberry, B. C., sent : negro man out to sow a four acre patch in oats one day last week. He told him to put them pretty thick, and he did to a dead certainty. He put twenty-four bushels on the four scree.

- The largest bridge in the world crosses Lake Ponchartrain at New Or cans, and is 22 miles in length.

The first horse railroad was built in

Done by Dynamite.

LONDON, January 24 .- At ten minutes after two o'clock this afternoon all London was awakened by three fearful explosions which occurred simultaneously in the house of parliament, in Westminster hall and in the tower of Lon-

Thousands of eager people immediate ly gathered at the scenes of the explo-

The greatest excitement prevailed the extent of the damage not being known. The house of parliament and the govern ment offices were severely shaken and the buildings for blocks around trembled on their foundation.

While the thousands of anxious spec tators were gathered around the scene of the parliament explosions, the utmost consternation and excitement was created by a rumor which spread through the crowd, that another explosion had oc curred in the tower of London.

The news spread throughout the city, and the whole populace were immediate ly thrown into a terrible state of excite ment. Men, women and children rashed to the scenes of the wrecks, and business soon became at a complete standstill Everybody feared that the deadly work had but begun, and for an hour after the announcement of the explosions all seemed to await in dread the wreck of others of the government buildings.

BELIEVED TO BE DYNAMITE. The general impression that prevailed was that it was the work of Fenians, and that dynamite had been the weapon. became a conviction on the an councement of the second explosion, and that it was a preconcerted effort to destroy as many as possible of the govern ment buildings no one doubted.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS. This explosion occurred close to the louse of lords, near Westminster hall. It is reported that the explosive was placed in the crypt under the building. The force of the shock was tremendous, and was felt at a great distance. The mount of damage done was very great. There were two explosions instead of ne, as was at first supposed, at the parliament house. The second one come about three minutes after the first, and

was near the house of commons. other one was at Westminster hall. One man was arrested near the scene of the explosion and the detective force immediately went to work seeking furthe developments, which were anxiously

The parliament explosion knocked a policeman down and injured him so seriously that his case is at present conidered critical. Its force also knocked down two other policemen who were standing in the vicinity and badly stunned them. A lady and gentleman standing near the officer were also prostrated. The great window over the main entrance to Westminster hall was smashed to atoms and all the side win lows were blown out. In the interior of the house of commons and upon the floor the only seat damaged by the explosion was that which Gladstone occupies. It was badly broken.

The explosions caused quite a panic among the visitors who were in the building at the time. Those who were in the house of commons fled precipitately, and many of the ladies were bruised in the crush. The second explosion in the par-liament building occurred three minutes later than the first, and was far more lestructive. The dynamite which caused the second explosion must have been placed under the peer's gallery on the left side. Little hope is entertained of the survival of the wounded policeman.

The force of the explosion was such that one man was blown to the earth, who was as many as three hundred yards from the point where it occurred. The lobby of the house of commons was completely demolished. A CLUE TO THE PERPETRATORS.

A clue to the perpetrators of the out rage is thought to have been discovered Just before the explosion occurred a man and woman, the latter carrying a hand bag, engaged a cab outside of the parlia-ment yard, and drove rapidly away, givment yard, and drove rapidly away, giving no direction as to their destination.

They had not gone very far when the explosion happened. The cabman hearing this stopped his cab. The man and woman at once leaped out and hastened quickly from the spot. The cabman went in pursuit, and the runaways were spong overtaken and arrested by the

THE EXTENT OF THE PAMAGE. The prevalent belief is that the deagent was conveyed into the structive house of commons by some Saturday visitor. A fuller investigation shows that the extent of damage was much greater that at first supposed. western extremity of the house is a total wreck. There is no doubt that the explosive was passed under the press gallery on the government side of the house. All the wood work in that part vestern extremity of the house is a total of the building was shattered, and a wide hole was made through the floor. The gallery was displaced, and even the solid

store work of the doorways was either pulverized or shifted from its position. Every pane of glass in the house was smashed to atoms. Benches were over-turned and broken, and the gallery generally dismantled. One lady who was visiting the house of commons at the time of the outrage, was seriously injured. Immense damage was done the lobby; the masonry, decorations and sculptures were utterly destroyed. The shock was felt in Pall Mall, and persona in the vicinity say that the very earth

Sir William Vernau Harcourt, the home secretary, and the marquis of Har-lington, secretary of state for war, visited

Another account of the wreck at Westminister hall says that the explosion was more disastrous than at first anticipated. Four persons were badly injured, including two policemen, who are proba-bly fatally wounded. A lady who was in the hall spied an infernal machine and called the attention of policeman Cole who was on duty at the time to it.

A BOMB IN THE HANDS OF AN OFFICER. Officer Cole rushed to the spot, seized the machine and attempted to extinguish the fuse, but was not quick enough. The fuse burned so rapidly and closed so quickly upon the machine that the officer became alarmed and dropped it. The explosion followed almost immediately after. One half of the hall was wrecked. The explosion in the lobby of the house commons occurred three minutes later than the one in the Westminister hall. the failures of that bill. Now, why is it It came from directly under the stranger's that the good people of Abbeville are not kicking up the same racket? Why is it that some Trojans have been permitted in silence to swallow a camel, and then, when found straining at a goat, the house of commons was completely shattered. The clock in the house stopshattered. The clock in the nouse stop-ped at precisely 2:18 p. m. A heavy beam which formed one of the supports to the gallery, under which Charles Bradlaugh was accustomed to sit when he visits the house, was projected into the speaker's chair, seriously injuring it.

Gladstone's seat was torn to pieces.

It has been ascertained that a large quantity of explosive matter had been placed inside the great ornamental gates leading to the crypt under Westminister hall. hall. These gates were blown clear off their binges and thrown to the ground. THE DUST OF CENTURIES.

dangerous force; they cut and ripped the leather from the seats, and tore out and scattered the horsehair stuffings all over the house. A man who happened to be standing upon the scaffolding near

the crypt when the explosion occurred was knocked to the ground. WRECKING THE STATEPS OF KINGS. The statues of King William IV, and King George IV, in Westminister hall, were overturned by the explosion at the

parliament building.
The fact that an unusual number of ladies visited the parliament building to day has given rise to the suspicion that the miscreants who perpetrated the outrages were either women or men in man's disguise. It is now remembered by the attendants about the building that parcels were carried by many of the women and that they seemed to bestow unusual care in guarding them.

A Missionary Novelty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 .- A revolution st missionary sailed from this port to-day. He is going to make a campaign in Africa on a new and astonishing plan. Should be succeed, the whole system of evangelization among the heathen would be radically changed. There would be no more collections in the churches for foreign missions, and the millions upon millions devoted annually to that cause could be used in other directions. This remarkable religious adventurer is Bishop William Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has for months been preparing for the work. His army of forty men are enlisted. They will begin to hold public meetings to morrow in this city, for the purpose of gaining the prayerful interest of Christians, and on Thursday next will embark to join their leader in London. On the vessel with them will be taken a supply of tents, clothing and food. This small army will penetrate a region of Africa utterly unknown to civilization, South of the Congo, inhabited by tribes of the wildest and least intelligent of negroes. The missionaries who bave volunteered for the expedition are mostly young men, in whom Bishop Taylor, a veteran cam-

ope and zeal. But the project has not the favor of the Methodist Bishops in general. They do not believe in the practicability of the principle on which it is based-which is hat all missionary work ought to be self supporting. When the general Missionary Committe met last mouth to arrange for this year's movements, appropriations were voted to one after an ther of the foreign missions supported ov the church, until Africa's turn came That continent had previously been ap-portioned to Bishop Taylor. He had traveled to New York to be present at the meeting, and there was a vague ex-pectation of something odd from him, but the radical nature of his views was not suspected. It was decided to authorize an incursion into the middle o Africa, and then a discussion of the expense was begun. Then the bombshell was exploded.

paigner, has inspired a high degree of

"I am the Bishop of Africa," said Taylor, "and I only ask hands off. I propose to inaugurate self supporting missions. If it is understood among the natives that I have a missionary society behind me wi'h a fund, all kin lows will want to screw on their hose and draw. Christ sent out the 70 without purse or scrip, and said that he sent them as lambs among wolves. 'Very good for the wolves,' men would say; but they went, and had such great spiritual results that they forgot the financial matter in their report, until the Master called their attention to it by the question, 'Lacked ye anything?' I claim the right to go to the people, accept their hospitality, and teach them to sustain their own Christianity. I only demand to be let

Bishop Taylor has a reputation for earnestness and determination amount-ing to doggedness, and all efforts to dis-suade him availed naught. It was determined, therefore, to permit his experi-ment, which he has now set out to try. He takes along all the requisites for

year did not make a convert. Merrill says that it will undoubtedly prove futile to attempt the establishment of self supporting missions in purely heathen regions. "There is no shadow of heathen regions. "There is no shadow of promise in this matter," he declares, "the idea is absurd. But men have been led into the affair, and the Church will have to be ready to give them a helping hand when they come to need it."
Bishop Bowman says that Bishop Taylor's position implies that missionary work, as heretofore conducted, is a scheme of pauperization, which is far from the truth. Bishop Merrill thinks that, in case Taylor should die in the field, his white followers would be left to die, unless succored by the Church Altogether, the expedition is regarded as foolbardy in the extreme, and it is wholly discountenanced by the Methodist rulers, though they have never felt warranted to interpose officially. Bishop Taylor said a while before his departure: "Just as surely as there is a God in heaven, I shall reform this whole business of for

Silken Stars and Stripes.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—In the Senate to-day the Chair laid before the Senate the memorial of the Women's Silk Culture Association of the United States. The memorialists recite the great success through their efforts of the work of silk culture in the homes of this country, and crave the good will, influence and aid of Congress in the development of an industry so important to the women and children of the United States. The memorialists beg the Senate to accept with their memorial a truly American flag, made of silk raised in American can homes, by American women and children, reeled, spun, dyed, woven and mounted in Philadelphia.

The flag, which is a large and hand-some one, was borne to the desk and was the subject of much admiration, both from the floor and the galleries. Senator Beck offered a resolution ex-

oressing the high appreciation and thanks or the efforts and success of the Women's for the efforts and success of the Women's Silk Culture Association in their patriotic purpose to ameliorate the industrial condition of their country women and to enlarge and diversify female employment in the United States.

Senator Morgan, in a feeling and happy manner, welcomed the flag with all that it meant to the hall of the Senate. There was a time hearing these

Senate. There was a time, he said, when be was acting in hostility to the flag, but that time would never again come. The sentiment which it embodied in the form now presented to the Senate was one that added strength to the bond of union between the States and intensified the love of country that every American should be proud to feel and to express. Senator Dawes congratulated the country on the great advance made in slik culture in so short a time, it being only a few years since the work was undertaken.

Senator Beck's resolution was then agreed to.

The concussion shook down from the grand-oak roof of the hall the accumulated soot of centuries. This in its downward movement made such a dense cloud that the officers on guard became alarmed and dared not enter the room. In the lobby splinters were for the time as thick as flakes in a blinding snow storm. They were propelled in many cases with

place in the halls of the National Gov-

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, which was adopted, accepting the flag, and declaring that the excellence of the fabric and the perfection of the colors it displays afford evidence of the remarkably rapid development of the culture and manufacture of silk by the American people; and that the House will cause the flag to be displayed within the hall of the House.

The Pledmont Factory.

It has been generally known in this city since the first of the year that the Piedmont Manufacturing Company, proprietors of the Piedmont Cotton, Factory, had failed to declare the usual semi an pual dividend on the 1st instant. A representative of the News yesterday asked Col. H. P. Hammett, president of the company, about the matter.
Col. Hammett replied that it was true

that the company had failed to pay its usual dividend, but that the omission war only the result of abundant caution. The mill had made some money last year and could have paid a dividend, but it was his policy to strengthen his commer-cial defences by every possible means during hard times rather than to make a show of prosperity. He had therefore decided to pay no dividend but rather to make his position so impregnable finan-cially that he could withstand the longest siege aud endure the most disastrous crash without suffering. The directors had coincided in his views, and it is likely that the stockholders all apprecid their wisdom and endorse the act.on. - Greenville News, January 14.

A Cold Hurricane.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., January 22.-The thermometer this morning recorded 50 degrees below zero, which is one degree colder than the lowest temper ature experienced here before, was 49 degrees below in March, 1872. Probably no rougher weather was ever experienced here than that of the present moment, 9 a. m. A Northwest hurricane is blowing, which has averaged 100 miles an hour for the past twelve hours. Sleep was impossible during the night. The blown off, filling the house with gas and moke. In case of fire, the botel or stage office can be entered where a plenty of blankets are stored. Only two men are on the summit, P. J. Carbill and Alphonz Lundey, and they have made preparations for leaving at short notice, should it become necessary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. All persons having claims agains the Estate of Dr. Geo. T. Tate, deceased are hereby notified to present them properly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law.

HENRY M. Tate, Adm'r. Jan 29, 1885

Notice to Creditors.

Thomas W. Martin, Adm'r. vs. Sarah A Wilson, et al. PURSUANT to an order of Court, all persons having claims against the Estate of Wm. R. Wilson, deceased, are hereby notified to present and prove them before me on or by the 2d day of March next. W. W. HUMPHREYS, Master. Jan. 29, 1885

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the Firm name of JOHN M. HUBBARD & BRO., and will continue the Jewelry Business of John M. Hubbard at his established stand -West end Waverly House Block. We will tell you the exact quality of our We guarantee them as represented We shall endeavor to merit your patronage.

WILL, R. HUBBARD Jan. 29, 1885.

All indebtedness to John M. Hubbard prior to to Jan. 1, 1885, must be settled up at once. Call on me without further notice and arrange your accounts. JOHN M. HUBBARD. Jan 29, 1885

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WILL be let to the lowest responsible bidder, on the Fifth day of March, 1885, at 11 o'clock a. m., at Dunham's Bridge across Saluda River, the building of a first-class Bridge in place of the one above named. Rock and wood work let separate. Plans and specifiations will be separate.v. Plans and specifiations will be exhibited on day of letting, and can be seen in office of Commissioners of this and Greenville County on and after the 4th day of February, 1885. Commissioners reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

J. JAMESON, Chm'n

A. O. NORRIS, W. J. ROBBINS, Board Co. Com. Anderson Co., S. C. R. W. ANDERSON, Ch'm D. F. BATSON, H. N. CARRIER, Board Co. Com. Greenville Co', S. C. an 29, 1985 29 3

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. COUNTY OF ANDERSON.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. F. Divver, Plaintiff, against J. J. Tucker and J. B. Stone, Defendants.—Summons for Relief— Complaint not Served.

To the Defendants above named:

TO the Defendants above named:

TOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the Complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at Anderson C. H., S. C., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Anderson C. H., S. C. without meant days for the service hereof. on the subscribers at their office, Anderson C. H., S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 21st January 1885.

BROWN, TRIBBLE & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Anderson, S. C.

[SEAL] M. P. TRIBBLE, C. C. P.

To the Defendants J. J. Tucker and J. B. Stone:
Take notice that the complaint in this action, together with the Su amons, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court at Anderson C. H., in the County of Anderson, State aforesaid, on the 2:st day of January, 1885.

BEOWN, TRIBLE & BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys Anderson, S. C., Jan. 21st, 1885.

ONA ONA

ORR ORR

Best Cigars in Town, Best Cigars in Town, Best Chewing Tobacco.

Best Medicines, Best Medicines,

Best Chewing Tobacco,

Best Drugs,

Best Brushes Best Brushes Best Soap,

Best Soap, Best Combs,

Best Combs, Hair Dyes, Hair Dyes,

Patent Medicines Patent Medicines, Nicest Perfumery

Nicest Perfumery, Best Worm Candy,

Best Worm Caudy, Fill more Prescriptions than all the other

in Town. Put them up nicer,

Drug Stores

Balter, Out of Purer and Fresher Drugs, and At reasonable figures,

Night or day, Rain or shine-All same price. AND AND

SLOAN SLOAN SLOAN SLOAN

SLOAN

SEL SELL

CARDEN GARDEN GARDEN GARDEN GARDEN

SEED SEED SEED SEED

WHOLESALE WHOLESALE WHOLESALE WHOLESALE WHOLESALE

Jan 29, 1885

ARE YOU HUNGRY?

If so, a Visit to the City Grocery will do you Good.

KNOWING that just at this season housekeepers find it difficult to get up a good meal, we have bought nearly s— CAR LOAD OF CANNED GOODS. Which we are offering at prices that will make you feel happy. Buying in such lots, we are enabled to sell these Goods at what small dealers have to pay for them. Think of it! Ten Cans of Tematoes—the best—for \$1.00. tilve us a trial on these Goods. We are determined to sell them. Fresh lots of BUCKWHEAT, SOUR KROUT, CABBAGE, ONIONS and PO-

Remember the place-T. R. TRIMMIER & CO., Successors to C. A. Reed, Agent, Main Street.

Jan 29, 1885 (Continued from Fourth Pop.)

HONEA PATH, NO. 16.

1024 Mamie Mattison 10 85 1025 Mamie Mattison 11 30

Total

441 William Datcher ... 441 William Datcher 775
34 J A Gilmer 18 90
208 J A Gilmer 21 25
209 J A Gilmer 25 06
632 J A Gilmer 25 06
633 J A Gilmer 25 00
633 J A Gilmer 9 25
165 C E Berry 17 56
331 C E Berry 25 66 165 C E Berry ... 17 60
331 C E Berry ... 25 00
454 C E Berry ... 25 00
172 William H Haynie 25 00
334 William H Haynie 21 25
335 William H Haynie 22 50
335 William H Haynie 25 00
184 W H Goorley ... 16
257 W H Goorley ... 25
257 W H Goorley ... 25
257 W H Goorley ... 25
257 Sue E Keaton ... 4
20
2376 Sue E Keaton ... 4
20
244 Harper & Coker ... 60

244 Harper & Coker, school house..... 356 Minerva Drake..... 501 Minerva Drake 360 W F Cox..... 365 Laura J Johnson... 827 Laura J Johnson... 705 L N Lipford...... 706 L N Lipford...... 744 J N Carwile.....

2 64 4 00 1 60 12 80 745 J N Carwile.... 746 J N Carwile 778 V E Miller.... 779 V E Miller 838 Lou Wyatt... 930 Lou Wyatt... 849 B H Grier... 850 B H Grier...

Total.....\$1002 11 ANDERSON, NO. 17. 14 E L Parker

43 E L Parker 43 E L Parker... 129 E L Parker... 298 E L Parker... 15 W A Clark... 50 W A Clark... 296 W A Clark... 408 W A Clark... 16 LC Hubbard. Hubbard Hubbard 294 L C Hubbard 412 LC Hubbard 17 Ligon & Reed . 241 Ligon & Reed . 242 Ligon & Reed . 295 Ligon & Reed 410 M M Evans

Total WILLIAMSTON SPRING, NO. 18.

1 Maggie McNinch... 24 05 Maggie McNinch... 33 Maggie McNinch... 17 55
135 Maggie McNinch... 16 52
248 Maggie McNinch... 15 70
820 Maggie McNinch... 16 35
9 F J Washington... 16 35
37 F J Washington... 15 90
179 F J Washington... 18 30
344 F J Washington... 28 80
422 F J Washington... 21 25
61 8 Lander... 11 20 61 8 Lander ... 213 S Lander 367 S Lander 684 S Lander 62 Lilian Swygert ...

59 00 62 65 230 Lilian Swygert..... 362 Lilian Swygert..... 368 Lilian Swygert.....

Total..... ...\$536 15 RECAPITULATION OF TOTALS.

Garvin Brushy Creek Rock Mills Hopewell......Willianiston.....

559 03 782 30 455 09 376 47 684 82 Savannah Varennes.... Broadway..... 607 23 772 71 Honea Path..... 1002 11 Williamston Spring... 536 15

M. P. TRIEBLE, County Transfer BOOTS and SHOES. FOR forty days I will sell Mens' and
Boys' Winter Boots at cost for ant
A. B. TOWERS

Jan 22, 1885 27

Total\$12,126 57

Ladies' Dress Shoes. JUCT received Ladies' Fine Shoes, and A. B. TOWERS Jan 22, 1884

W. H. ROSS, DENTAL SURGEON

WILL open an office at Anderson CE. in March, 1885, and will be prepared to execute all operations—Surgical and Mechanical—pertaining to the professions Dantiars— Dentistry. Jan 22, 1885 READ THIS

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

I OWE money, and cannot pay it miss persons who owe me pay me.

Therefore, I beg all who are indebted it me by Note or Account to call and settle without delay. I cannot run my busins without money. I am prepared to gively highest price for Cotton in payment of debts.

A. B. TOWERS.

Sept 25, 1884

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME A new lot of WALL PAPER and let dering, just received, by
A. B. TOWERA;

Gem and Magnet Shirts MANUFACTURED for me. The bat fitting and the best wearing Shirt No better in any market.

Sept 27, 1882 Sept 27, 1883

SHOES AND BOOTS HAVE a full line of Bay State She and Boots. Warranted not to rip and to have no wood or peste board. Also few Miles' Ledles' Shoes. All in was good Shoes and Boots will find it to the interest to call on

FOR sale by

A. B. TOWHER

Fresh Buckwheat Flour A. B. TOWERS